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EXISTENCE AND NON-EXISTENCE OF MINIMAL GRAPHIC AND p -HARMONIC FUNCTIONS

JEAN-BAPTISTE CASTERAS, ESKO HEINONEN, AND ILKKA HOLOPAINEN

ABSTRACT. We prove that every entire solution of the minimal graph equation that is bounded from below and has at most linear growth must be constant on a complete Riemannian manifold M with only one end if M has asymptotically non-negative sectional curvature. On the other hand, we prove the existence of bounded non-constant minimal graphic and p -harmonic functions on rotationally symmetric Cartan-Hadamard manifolds under optimal assumptions on the sectional curvatures.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is an interesting question to ask under which conditions on the underlying space M there exist entire non-constant bounded solutions $u: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the minimal graph equation

$$\operatorname{div} \frac{\nabla u}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

or to the p -Laplace equation

$$\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u) = 0. \quad (1.2)$$

Namely, in \mathbb{R}^n there is the famous Bernstein theorem which states that entire solutions of (1.1) are affine for dimensions $n \leq 7$. Moreover, entire positive solutions in \mathbb{R}^n are constant in all dimensions by the celebrated result due to Bombieri, De Giorgi, and Miranda [2]. For the p -harmonic equation (1.2) the situation is the same as for the harmonic functions, i.e. entire positive solutions in \mathbb{R}^n are constants, the reason being the validity of a global Harnack's inequality.

If the underlying space is changed from \mathbb{R}^n to a Cartan-Hadamard manifold with sufficiently negative curvature, the situation changes for the both equations. The existence results have been proved by studying the so-called *asymptotic Dirichlet problem*. If M is an n -dimensional Cartan-Hadamard manifold, it can be compactified by adding a *sphere at infinity*, $\partial_\infty M$, and equipping the resulting space $\bar{M} := M \cup \partial_\infty M$ by the *cone topology*. With this compactification \bar{M} is homeomorphic to the closed unit ball and $\partial_\infty M$ is homeomorphic to the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^{n-1} . For details, see [12]. The asymptotic Dirichlet problem can then be stated as follows: Given a continuous function $\theta: \partial_\infty M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, find a function $u \in C(\bar{M})$ that is a solution to the desired equation in M and has “boundary values” θ on $\partial_\infty M$.

Recently the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for minimal graph, f -minimal graph, p -harmonic and \mathcal{A} -harmonic equations has been studied for example in [23], [32], [33], [7], [22], [8], [5], [6], and [18], where the existence of solutions was studied under various curvature assumptions and via different methods. In [8] the existence of

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solutions to the minimal graph equation and to the \mathcal{A} -harmonic equation was proved in dimensions $n \geq 3$ under curvature assumptions

$$-\frac{(\log r(x))^{2\bar{\varepsilon}}}{r(x)^2} \leq K(P_x) \leq -\frac{1+\varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)}, \quad (1.3)$$

where $\varepsilon > \bar{\varepsilon} > 0$, $P_x \subset T_x M$ is a 2-dimensional subspace, $x \in M \setminus B(o, R_0)$, and $r(x) = d(o, x)$ is the distance to a fixed point $o \in M$. In [18] it was shown that in the case of \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions the curvature lower bound can be replaced by a so-called pinching condition

$$|K(P_x)| \leq C|K(P'_x)|,$$

where C is some constant and $P_x, P'_x \subset T_x M$. One of our main theorems shows that in the above result the upper bound for the curvatures is (almost) optimal, namely we prove the following.

Theorem 1.1. *Let M be a complete Riemannian manifold with asymptotically non-negative sectional curvature and only one end. If $u: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a solution to the minimal graph equation (1.1) that is bounded from below and has at most linear growth, then it must be a constant. In particular, if M is a Cartan-Hadamard manifold with asymptotically non-negative sectional curvature, the asymptotic Dirichlet problem is not solvable.*

The notion of asymptotically non-negative sectional curvature (ANSC) is defined in Definition 2.1. It is worth pointing out that we do not assume, differing from previous results into this direction, the Ricci curvature to be non-negative; see e.g. [29], [11], [9], [10].

Our theorem gives immediately the following corollary.

Corollary 1.2. *Let M be a complete Riemannian manifold with only one end and assume that the sectional curvatures of M satisfy*

$$K(P_x) \geq -\frac{C}{r(x)^2 (\log r(x))^{1+\varepsilon}}$$

for sufficiently large $r(x)$ and for any $C > 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Then any solution $u: M \rightarrow [a, \infty)$ with at most linear growth to the minimal graph equation (1.1) must be constant.

The main tool in the proof of Theorem 1.1 is the gradient estimate in Proposition 3.1, where we obtain an upper bound for the gradient of a solution u of the minimal graph equation in terms of an appropriate lower bound for the sectional curvature of M and the growth of u . Under the assumptions in Theorem 1.1 we obtain a uniform gradient upper bound that enables us to prove a global Harnack's inequality for $u - \inf_M u$.

It is well-known that a global Harnack's inequality (for positive solutions) can be iterated to yield Hölder continuity estimates for all solutions and, furthermore, a Liouville (or Bernstein) type result for solutions with controlled growth.

Corollary 1.3. *Let M be a complete Riemannian manifold with asymptotically non-negative sectional curvature and only one end. Then there exists a constant $\kappa \in (0, 1]$, depending only on n and on the function λ in the (ANSC) condition such that every solution $u: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the minimal graph equation (1.1) with*

$$\lim_{d(x,o) \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u(x)|}{d(x,o)^\kappa} = 0$$

must be constant.

Before turning to the existence results, we mention two closely related results by Greene and Wu [15]. Firstly, in [15, Theorem 2 and Theorem 4] they show that an n -dimensional, $n \neq 2$, Cartan-Hadamard manifold with asymptotically non-negative sectional curvature is isometric to \mathbb{R}^n . Secondly, in [15, Theorem 2] they show that an odd dimensional Riemannian manifold with a pole $o \in M$ and everywhere non-positive or everywhere non-negative sectional curvature is isometric to \mathbb{R}^n if $\liminf_{s \rightarrow \infty} s^2 k(s) = 0$, where $k(s) = \sup\{|K(P_x)| : x \in M, d(o, x) = s, P_x \in T_x M \text{ two-plane}\}$.

We point out that our results differ from those theorems of [15] (besides the methods) since we do not assume the existence of a pole or the manifold to be simply connected, and the (ANSC) condition allows the sectional curvature to change a sign. Moreover, in the following theorems we will see that, in order to get the result of Greene and Wu, it is necessary to assume $\liminf_{s \rightarrow \infty} s^2 k(s) = 0$ for all of the sectional curvatures and not only for the radial ones.

Concerning the existence results, we prove that, at least in the rotationally symmetric case, the curvature upper bound can be slightly improved from (1.3). We also point out that the proof of Theorem 1.4 is very elementary compared to the ones in [8] concerning the general cases.

Theorem 1.4 (= Corollary 4.2). *Let M be a rotationally symmetric n -dimensional Cartan-Hadamard manifold whose radial sectional curvatures outside a compact set satisfy the upper bounds*

$$K(P_x) \leq -\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)}, \quad \text{if } n = 2 \quad (1.4)$$

and

$$K(P_x) \leq -\frac{1/2 + \varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)}, \quad \text{if } n \geq 3. \quad (1.5)$$

Then the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the minimal graph equation (1.1) is solvable with any continuous boundary data on $\partial_\infty M$. In particular, there are non-constant bounded entire solutions of (1.1) in M .

The rotationally symmetric 2-dimensional case was previously considered in [28], where the solvability of the asymptotic Dirichlet problem was proved under the curvature assumption (1.4).

In Section 4 we consider the existence of bounded non-constant p -harmonic functions and prove the following.

Theorem 1.5 (= Corollary 4.4). *Let M be a rotationally symmetric n -dimensional Cartan-Hadamard manifold, $n \geq 3$, whose radial sectional curvatures satisfy the upper bound*

$$K(P_x) \leq -\frac{1/2 + \varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)}.$$

Then the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the p -Laplace equation (1.2), with $p \in (2, n)$, is solvable with any continuous boundary data on $\partial_\infty M$.

We point out that the case $p = 2$ reduces to the case of usual harmonic functions, which were considered under the same curvature assumptions in [27]. It is also worth noting that our curvature upper bound is optimal in a sense that asymptotically non-negative sectional curvature would imply a global Harnack's inequality for the \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions and hence also for the p -harmonic functions, see e.g. [20, Example 3.1]. Also the upper bound of p is optimal for this curvature bound, namely in Theorem 5.1 we show that if

$$K_M(P_x) \geq -\frac{\alpha}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)}$$

and $p = n$, the manifold M is p -parabolic for all $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, and if $p > n$, then M is p -parabolic for all $\alpha > 0$. We want to point out that all entire positive p -harmonic functions or, more generally, positive \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions (of type p) on M must be constant if M is p -parabolic.

2. PRELIMINARIES AND DEFINITIONS

We begin by giving some definitions that are needed in later sections. For the terminology in this section, we mainly follow [16], [25], and [20].

Let (M, g) be a complete smooth Riemannian manifold. If $C \subset M$ is a compact set, then an unbounded component of $M \setminus C$ is called an *end* with respect to C . We say that M has finitely many ends if the number of ends with respect to any compact set has a uniform finite upper bound.

If σ is a smooth positive function on M , we define a measure μ by $d\mu = \sigma^2 d\mu_0$, where μ_0 is the Riemannian measure of the metric g . We will use the notation (M, μ) for the weighted manifold. The *weighted Laplace operator* Δ_μ is a second order differential operator on M defined as

$$\Delta_\mu f = \sigma^{-2} \operatorname{div}(\sigma^2 \nabla f) = \operatorname{div}_\mu(\nabla f), \quad (2.1)$$

where ∇ is the gradient and div the divergence with respect to the Riemannian metric g . We call div_μ the *weighted divergence*.

Definition 2.1. We say that

(ANSC) M has asymptotically non-negative sectional curvature if there exists a continuous decreasing function $\lambda: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$\int_0^\infty s\lambda(s) ds < \infty,$$

and that $K_M(P_x) \geq -\lambda(d(o, x))$ at any point $x \in M$;

(EHI) the weighted manifold (M, μ) satisfies the elliptic Harnack inequality if there exists a constant C_H such that, for any ball $B(x, r)$, any positive weighted harmonic function u in $B(x, 2r)$ satisfies

$$\sup_{B(x, r)} u \leq C_H \inf_{B(x, r)} u;$$

(PHI) the weighted manifold (M, μ) satisfies the parabolic Harnack inequality if there exists a constant C_H such that, for any ball $B(x, r)$, any positive solution u to the weighted heat equation in the cylinder $Q := (0, t) \times B(x, r)$ with $t = r^2$ satisfies

$$\sup_{Q^-} u \leq C_H \inf_{Q^+} u,$$

where

$$Q^- = (t/4, t/2) \times B(x, r/2), \quad \text{and} \quad Q^+ = (3t/4, t) \times B(x, r/2).$$

Using the previous definitions we can now state the following main result [16, Theorem 1.1] due Grigor'yan and Saloff-Coste, although we do not need it in its full strength.

Theorem 2.2. *Let M be a complete non-compact Riemannian manifold having either (a) asymptotically non-negative sectional curvature or (b) non-negative Ricci curvature outside a compact set and finite first Betti number. Then M satisfies (PHI) if and only if it satisfies (EHI). Moreover, (PHI) and (EHI) hold if and only if either M has only one end or M has more than one end and the functions V and V_i satisfy for large enough r the conditions $V_i(r) \approx V(r)$ (for all indices i) and*

$$\int_1^r \frac{s ds}{V(s)} \approx \frac{r^2}{V(r)}.$$

Above $V(r) = \mu(B(o, r))$ and $V_i(r) = \mu(B(o, r) \cap E_i)$ for an end E_i .

We will briefly sketch the rather well-known proof of the validity of (EHI) in the case where M has only one end. For that purpose, we need additional definitions.

Definition 2.3. We say that

(VD) a family \mathcal{F} of balls in (M, μ) satisfies the volume doubling property if there exists a constant C_D such that for any ball $B(x, r) \in \mathcal{F}$ we have

$$\mu(B(x, r)) \leq C_D \mu(B(x, r/2));$$

(PI) a family \mathcal{F} of balls in (M, μ) satisfies the Poincaré inequality if there exists a constant C_P such that for any ball $B(x, r) \in \mathcal{F}$ and any $f \in C^1(B(x, r))$ we have

$$\inf_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}} \int_{B(x, r)} (f - \xi)^2 d\mu \leq C_P r^2 \int_{B(x, r)} |\nabla f|^2 d\mu;$$

(BC) a set $A \subset \partial B(o, t)$ has a ball-covering property if, for each $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, A can be covered by k balls of radius εt with centres in A , where k depends on ε and possibly on some other parameters, but is independent of t .

From the curvature assumptions ((a) or (b)) in Theorem 2.2 it follows that (VD) and (PI) hold for all “remote” balls, that is for balls $B(x, r)$, where $r \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} d(o, x)$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ is a suitable remote parameter. The familiar Moser iteration then yields local (EHI) for such remote balls. Furthermore, if E is an end of M and $E(t)$ denotes the unbounded component of $E \setminus \bar{B}(o, t)$, then set $\partial E(t)$ is connected and has the ball-covering property (BC) for all sufficiently large t . Iterating the local (EHI) k times, one obtains Harnack’s inequality

$$\sup_{\partial E(t)} u \leq C \inf_{\partial E(t)} u$$

with C independent of t . Finally, if M has only one end, the global (EHI) follows from the maximum principle. We will give a bit more details in Section 3 and refer to [16], [25], and [20] for more details, and to [1], [4], [24], [25], and [26] for the connectivity and the covering properties mentioned above.

3. NON-EXISTENCE FOR MINIMAL GRAPH EQUATION

In order to prove Theorem 1.1 we need a uniform gradient estimate for the solutions of the minimal graph equation (1.1). Our proof follows closely the computations in [9] and [29]. It is worth pointing out that the solutions in Theorem 1.1 need not be bounded and that we do not assume the Ricci curvature being non-negative, therefore the gradient estimates in [30, Theorem 1.1] and [29, Theorem 4.1] are not available as such in our setting. We begin by introducing some notation.

We assume that M is a complete non-compact n -dimensional Riemannian manifold whose Riemannian metric is given by $ds^2 = \sigma_{ij} dx^i dx^j$ in local coordinates. Let $u: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a solution to the minimal graph equation, i.e.

$$\operatorname{div} \frac{\nabla u}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} = 0,$$

where the gradient and divergence are taken with respect to the Riemannian metric of M . We denote by

$$S = \{(x, u(x)) : x \in M\}$$

the graph of u in the product manifold $M \times \mathbb{R}$ and by

$$N = \frac{-u^j \partial_j + \partial_t}{W}$$

the upward pointing unit normal to the graph of u expressed in terms of a local coordinate frame $\{\partial_1, \dots, \partial_n\}$ and $\partial_t = e_{n+1}$. Here $W = \sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}$ and $u^i = \sigma^{ij} D_j u$, D_j being the covariant derivative on M . The components of the induced metric on the graph are given by $g_{ij} = \sigma_{ij} + u_i u_j$ with inverse

$$g^{ij} = \sigma^{ij} - \frac{u^i u^j}{W^2}.$$

We denote by ∇^S and Δ^S the gradient and, respectively, the Laplace-Beltrami operator on the graph S . For the Laplacian on the graph we have the Bochner-type formula (see e.g. [13])

$$\Delta^S \langle e_{n+1}, N \rangle = -(|A|^2 + \overline{\text{Ric}}(N, N)) \langle e_{n+1}, N \rangle, \quad (3.1)$$

where $|A|$ is the norm of the second fundamental form and $\overline{\text{Ric}}$ is the Ricci curvature of $M \times \mathbb{R}$. From (3.1) we obtain

$$\Delta^S W = 2 \frac{|\nabla^S W|^2}{W} + (|A|^2 + \overline{\text{Ric}}(N, N)) W. \quad (3.2)$$

Here and in what follows we extend, without further notice, functions h defined on M to $M \times \mathbb{R}$ by setting $h(x, t) = h(x)$. The Laplace-Beltrami operator of the graph can be expressed in local coordinates as

$$\Delta^S = g^{ij} D_i D_j.$$

Now we are ready to prove the following gradient estimate.

Proposition 3.1. *Assume that the sectional curvature of M has a lower bound $K(P_x) \geq -K_0^2$ for all $x \in B(p, R)$ for some constant $K_0 = K_0(p, R) \geq 0$. Let u be a positive solution to the minimal graph equation in $B(p, R) \subset M$. Then*

$$|\nabla u(p)| \leq \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{32u(p)}{R} \right) \left(\exp \left[64u(p)^2 \left(\frac{2\psi(R)}{R^2} + \sqrt{\frac{4\psi(R)^2}{R^4} + \frac{(n-1)K_0^2}{64u(p)^2}} \right) \right] + 1 \right), \quad (3.3)$$

where $\psi(R) = (n-1)K_0 R \coth(K_0 R) + 1$ if $K_0 > 0$ and $\psi(R) = n$ if $K_0 = 0$.

Proof. Define a function $h = \eta W$, where $\eta(x) = g(\varphi(x))$ with $g(t) = e^{Kt} - 1$,

$$\varphi(x) = \left(1 - \frac{u(x)}{4u(p)} - \frac{d(x, p)^2}{R^2} \right)^+,$$

and a constant K that will be specified in (3.10). Denote by $C(p)$ the cut-locus of p and let $U(p) = B(p, R) \setminus C(p)$. Then it is well known that $d(x, p)$ is smooth in the open set $U(p)$. We assume that the function h attains its maximum at a point $q \in U(p)$, and for the case $q \notin U(p)$ we refer to [29].

In all the following, the computations will be done at the maximum point q of h . We have

$$\nabla^S h = \eta \nabla^S W + W \nabla^S \eta = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

and since the Hessian of h is non-positive, we obtain, using (3.4) and (3.2),

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq \Delta^S h = W \Delta^S \eta + 2 \langle \nabla^S \eta, \nabla^S W \rangle + \eta \Delta^S W \\ &= W \Delta^S \eta + \left(\Delta^S W - \frac{2}{W} |\nabla^S W|^2 \right) \eta \\ &= W (\Delta^S \eta + (|A|^2 + \overline{\text{Ric}}(N, N)) \eta), \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

where $\overline{\text{Ric}}$ is the Ricci curvature of $M \times \mathbb{R}$. Since the Ricci curvature of $M \times \mathbb{R}$ in $B(p, R) \times \mathbb{R}$ has a lower bound $\overline{\text{Ric}}(N, N) \geq -(n-1)K_0^2$, we obtain from (3.5) that $\Delta^S \eta \leq (n-1)K_0^2 \eta$ and hence, from the definition of η , we get

$$\Delta^S \varphi + K |\nabla^S \varphi|^2 \leq \frac{(n-1)K_0^2}{K}. \quad (3.6)$$

Next we want to estimate $\Delta^S \varphi$ from below by using the lower bound for the sectional curvature and the Hessian comparison theorem. For this, let $\{e_i\}$ be a local orthonormal frame on S . Since u is a solution to the minimal graph equation, we have $\Delta^S u = 0$ and

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \langle \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} N, e_i \rangle = 0,$$

where $\bar{\nabla}$ denotes the Riemannian connection of the ambient space $M \times \mathbb{R}$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^S \varphi &= \Delta^S \left(-\frac{d^2}{R^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{R^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \nabla_{e_i}^S \nabla^S d^2, e_i \rangle \\ &= -\frac{1}{R^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} (\bar{\nabla} d^2 - \langle \bar{\nabla} d^2, N \rangle N), e_i \rangle \\ &= -\frac{1}{R^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} \bar{\nabla} d^2, e_i \rangle \\ &= -\frac{2d}{R^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} \bar{\nabla} d, e_i \rangle - \frac{2}{R^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (e_i d) \langle \bar{\nabla} d, e_i \rangle \\ &\geq -\frac{2d}{R^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} \bar{\nabla} d, e_i \rangle - \frac{2}{R^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Now decompose e_i as $e_i = (e_i - \langle \partial_t, e_i \rangle \partial_t) + \langle \partial_t, e_i \rangle \partial_t =: \hat{e}_i + \langle \partial_t, e_i \rangle \partial_t$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} \bar{\nabla} d, e_i \rangle &= \langle \bar{\nabla}_{\hat{e}_i + \langle \partial_t, e_i \rangle \partial_t} \bar{\nabla} d, \hat{e}_i + \langle \partial_t, e_i \rangle \partial_t \rangle \\ &= \langle \bar{\nabla}_{\hat{e}_i} \bar{\nabla} d, \hat{e}_i \rangle = \text{Hess } d(\hat{e}_i, \hat{e}_i) \end{aligned}$$

and by the Hessian comparison (e.g. [14, Theorem A]) we have

$$\text{Hess } d(\hat{e}_i, \hat{e}_i) \leq \frac{f'(d)}{f(d)} (|\hat{e}_i|^2 - \langle \nabla d, \hat{e}_i \rangle),$$

where $f(t) = K_0^{-1} \sinh(K_0 t)$ if $K_0 > 0$ and $f(t) = t$ if $K_0 = 0$. Choosing \hat{e}_n parallel to ∇d at q we have

$$\text{Hess } d(\hat{e}_i, \hat{e}_i) \leq \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } i = n; \\ \frac{f'(d)}{f(d)}, & \text{if } i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}. \end{cases}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} \bar{\nabla} d, e_i \rangle &= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Hess } d(\hat{e}_i, \hat{e}_i) \\ &\leq \begin{cases} (n-1)K_0 \coth(K_0 d), & \text{if } K_0 > 0; \\ \frac{n-1}{d}, & \text{if } K_0 = 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\Delta^S \varphi \geq -\frac{2d}{R^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \bar{\nabla}_{e_i} \bar{\nabla} d, e_i \rangle - \frac{2}{R^2} \geq -\frac{2\psi(R)}{R^2}, \quad (3.7)$$

where ψ is as in the claim.

A straightforward computation gives also

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla^S \varphi|^2 &= g^{ij} D_i \varphi D_j \varphi = \frac{|\nabla u|^2}{16u(p)^2 W^2} + \frac{4d(x, p)^2}{R^4} \left(1 - \left\langle \frac{\nabla u}{W}, \nabla d(x, p) \right\rangle^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{d(x, p)}{u(p) R^2 W^2} \langle \nabla u, \nabla d(x, p) \rangle \\ &\geq \frac{|\nabla u|^2}{16u(p)^2 W^2} + \frac{4d(x, p)^2}{R^4} \left(1 - \frac{|\nabla u|^2}{W^2} \right) - \frac{d(x, p) |\nabla u|}{u(p) R^2 W^2} \\ &= \left(\frac{|\nabla u|}{4u(p)W} - \frac{2d(x, p)}{R^2 W} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\left(\frac{|\nabla u|}{4u(p)W} - \frac{2d(x, p)}{R^2 W} \right)^2 > \frac{1}{16u(p)^2 \alpha^2} \quad (3.8)$$

with some constant $\alpha > 2$ if and only if

$$\left(\frac{|\nabla u|}{4u(p)W} - \frac{2d(x, p)}{R^2 W} - \frac{1}{4u(p)\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{|\nabla u|}{4u(p)W} - \frac{2d(x, p)}{R^2 W} + \frac{1}{4u(p)\alpha} \right) > 0.$$

This is clearly true if the first factor is positive, i.e. if

$$\alpha |\nabla u| - W > \frac{\alpha 8d(x, p)u(p)}{R^2}.$$

On the other hand,

$$\alpha |\nabla u| - W > W$$

if

$$W^2 > \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 - 4}.$$

Therefore assuming

$$W(q) > \max \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4}}, \frac{\alpha 8u(p)}{R} \right\}$$

we see that also (3.8) holds and thus we have the estimate

$$|\nabla^S \varphi|^2 > \frac{1}{16u(p)^2 \alpha^2}. \quad (3.9)$$

Plugging (3.7) and (3.9) into (3.6) we obtain

$$-\frac{2\psi(R)}{R^2} + \frac{K}{16u(p)^2 \alpha^2} < \frac{(n-1)K_0^2}{K}.$$

But choosing

$$K = 8u(p)^2 \alpha^2 \left(\frac{2\psi(R)}{R^2} + \sqrt{\frac{4\psi(R)^2}{R^4} + \frac{(n-1)K_0^2}{4u(p)^2 \alpha^2}} \right) \quad (3.10)$$

with $\alpha = 4$ we get a contradiction and hence we must have

$$W(q) \leq \max \left\{ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{32u(p)}{R} \right\}.$$

This implies

$$\begin{aligned} h(p) &= (e^{K\varphi(p)} - 1)W(p) = (e^{\frac{3}{4}K} - 1)W(p) \leq h(q) \\ &\leq (e^K - 1) \max \left\{ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{32u(p)}{R} \right\} \\ &\leq (e^K - 1) \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{32u(p)}{R} \right) \end{aligned}$$

and noting that $e^{\frac{3}{4}K} - 1 \geq e^{\frac{K}{2}} - 1$ we obtain the desired estimate

$$|\nabla u(p)| \leq (e^{\frac{K}{2}} + 1) \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{32u(p)}{R} \right).$$

□

Next we apply Proposition 3.1 to the setting of Theorem 1.1 to obtain a uniform gradient estimate.

Corollary 3.2. *Let M be a complete Riemannian manifold with asymptotically non-negative sectional curvature. If $u: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a solution to the minimal graph equation (1.1) that is bounded from below and has at most linear growth, then there exist positive constants C and R_0 such that*

$$|\nabla u(x)| \leq C \quad (3.11)$$

for all $x \in M \setminus B(o, R_0)$.

Proof. We may assume, without loss of generality, that $u > 0$. Then the assumptions on the growth of u and the (ANSC) condition of M imply that there exist constants c and R_0 such that

$$u(x) \leq c d(x, o) \quad (3.12)$$

and

$$K(P_x) \geq -\frac{c}{d(x, o)^2}$$

for all $x \in M \setminus B(o, R_0/2)$. Next we apply Proposition 3.1 to points $p \in M \setminus B(o, R_0)$ with the radius $R = d(p, o)/2 \geq R_0/2$. Noticing that $B(p, R) \subset M \setminus B(o, R) \subset M \setminus B(o, R_0/2)$, we obtain an upper bound

$$K_0^2 = K_0(p, R)^2 \leq c^2/R^2 \quad (3.13)$$

for the constant K_0 in the sectional curvature bound in $B(p, R)$. It follows now from (3.12) and (3.13) that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u(p)}{R} &\leq 2c, \\ \psi(R) &\leq (n-1)c \coth(c) + 1, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$u(p)^2 K_0^2 \leq 4c^3.$$

Plugging these upper bounds into (3.3) gives the estimate (3.11). □

We are now ready to prove the Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Denoting

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}}$$

we see that

$$\operatorname{div} \frac{\nabla u}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} = \operatorname{div} (A(x) \nabla u) = 0$$

is equivalent to

$$\frac{1}{A(x)} \operatorname{div} (A(x) \nabla u) = 0.$$

Now we can interpret the minimal graph equation as a weighted Laplace equation Δ_σ with the weight

$$\sigma = \sqrt{A}.$$

Note that due to the uniform gradient estimate (3.11) of Corollary 3.2 there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that $c \leq \sigma \leq 1$ in $M \setminus B(o, R_0)$ and hence the operator Δ_σ is uniformly elliptic there. On the other hand, the assumption (ANSC) implies that the (unweighted) volume doubling condition (VD) and the (unweighted) Poincaré inequality (PI) hold for balls inside $B(p, R)$, with $R = d(o, p)/2 \geq R_0$. More precisely, the Ricci curvature of M satisfies

$$\text{Ric}(x) \geq -\frac{(n-1)K^2}{d(x, o)^2} \quad (3.14)$$

for some constant $K \geq 0$ if $d(x, o) \geq R_0$ and R_0 is large enough. Then for each $x \in B(p, R)$, with $d(o, p) \geq 2R \geq 2R_0$, we have $\text{Ric}(x) \geq -(n-1)\tilde{K}^2$, where $\tilde{K} = KR^{-1}$. Then the well-known Bishop-Gromov comparison theorem (see [17, 5.3.bis Lemma]) implies that

$$\frac{\mu_0(B(x, 2r))}{\mu_0(B(x, r))} \leq 2^n \exp(2r(n-1)\tilde{K}) \leq 2^n \exp((n-1)K) \quad (3.15)$$

for all balls $B(x, 2r) \subset B(p, R) \subset M \setminus B(o, R_0)$. On the other hand, it follows from Buser's isoperimetric inequality [3] that

$$\int_{B(x, r)} |f - f_{B(x, r)}| d\mu_0 \leq r \exp(c_n(1 + \tilde{K}r)) \int_B |\nabla f| d\mu_0 \leq cr \int_B |\nabla f| d\mu_0, \quad (3.16)$$

for every $f \in C^1(B(x, r))$, where

$$f_{B(x, r)} = \frac{1}{\mu_0(B(x, r))} \int_{B(x, r)} f d\mu_0$$

and the constant c also has an upper bound that depends only on n and K . Since Δ_σ is uniformly elliptic in $M \setminus B(o, R_0)$, the Moser iteration method gives a local Harnack's inequality

$$\sup_{B(p, R/2)} u \leq c \inf_{B(p, R/2)} u \quad (3.17)$$

for all $p \in \partial B(o, 2R)$, with the constant c independent of p and R . Since we assume that M has only one end, the boundary of the unbounded component of $M \setminus \bar{B}(o, 2R)$ is connected for all sufficiently large R and can be covered by k balls $B(x, R/2)$, with $x \in \partial B(o, 2R)$ and k independent of R ; see [1] and [24]. Iterating the Harnack inequality (3.17) k times and applying the maximum principle we obtain

$$\sup_{B(o, 2R)} u \leq C \inf_{B(o, 2R)} u. \quad (3.18)$$

Finally, we may suppose, without loss of generality, that $\inf_M u = 0$. Letting then $R \rightarrow \infty$, we get

$$\sup_{B(o, 2R)} u \leq C \inf_{B(o, 2R)} u \rightarrow 0$$

as $R \rightarrow \infty$, and therefore u must be constant. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.3. In the proof below, the constants c , C , C_0 , Λ , and κ depend only on n and on the function λ in the (ANSC) assumption.

We may assume that $u(o) = 0$. Suppose first that $u: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a solution to the minimal graph equation (1.1) such that

$$\lim_{d(x, o) \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u(x)|}{d(x, o)} = 0. \quad (3.19)$$

Then there exists a sufficiently large R_0 such that $|u(x)| \leq d(x, o)$ for all $x \in M \setminus B(o, R_0/2)$ and that (3.13) holds, i.e. $K_0^2 = K_0(p, R)^2 \leq c^2/R^2$ for all $p \in M \setminus B(o, R_0)$ and $R = d(p, o)/2 \geq R_0/2$. Denote

$$M(t) = \sup_{B(o, t)} u \quad \text{and} \quad m(t) = \inf_{B(o, t)} u$$

for $t > 0$. Then $u - m(2t)$ is a positive solution in $B(o, 2t)$ and, moreover, $u(x) - m(2t) \leq 4t$ for all $x \in \partial B(o, 3t/2)$ and $t \geq R_0$. Applying Corollary 3.2 to $u - m(2t)$ in balls $B(x, t/2)$, where $x \in \partial B(o, 3t/2)$ and $t \geq R_0$, we obtain a uniform gradient bound

$$|\nabla u(x)| \leq C$$

for all $x \in M \setminus B(o, 3R_0/2)$. Therefore, we may apply the Harnack inequality (3.18) to functions $u - m(2t)$, for all sufficiently large t , to obtain

$$M(t) - m(2t) \leq C_0(m(t) - m(2t)). \quad (3.20)$$

Then we proceed as in the proof of the Hölder continuity estimate for \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions in [19, 6.6. Theorem] to obtain

$$M(t) - m(t) \leq \Lambda(M(2t) - m(2t)), \quad (3.21)$$

where $\Lambda = (C_0 - 1)/C_0$. For reader's convenience we give the short proof of (3.21). To obtain (3.21) suppose first that

$$m(t) - m(2t) \leq C_0^{-1}(M(2t) - m(2t)). \quad (3.22)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} M(t) - m(t) &= M(t) - m(2t) + m(2t) - m(t) \\ &\leq (C_0 - 1)(m(t) - m(2t)) \\ &\leq \Lambda(M(2t) - m(2t)) \end{aligned}$$

by (3.20) and (3.22). On the other hand, if

$$m(t) - m(2t) \geq C_0^{-1}(M(2t) - m(2t)),$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} M(t) - m(t) &\leq M(2t) - m(t) - (m(t) - m(2t)) \\ &\leq \Lambda(M(2t) - m(2t)). \end{aligned}$$

Thus (3.21) always holds. Suppose then that $R \geq r$, with r sufficiently large. Choose the integer $m \geq 1$ such that $2^{m-1} \leq R/r \leq 2^m$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} M(r) - m(r) &\leq \Lambda^{m-1}(M(2^{m-1}r) - m(2^{m-1}r)) \\ &\leq \Lambda^{m-1}(M(R) - m(R)). \end{aligned}$$

Setting $\kappa = (-\log \Lambda)/\log 2$, we get $(r/R)^\kappa \geq 2^{-\kappa} \Lambda^{m-1}$, and therefore

$$M(r) - m(r) \leq 2^\kappa \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^\kappa (M(R) - m(R)) \quad (3.23)$$

for every $R \geq r$, with r sufficiently large. Notice that (3.23) holds for all entire solutions satisfying (3.19). Finally, if u is an entire solution to (1.1) such that

$$\lim_{d(x, o) \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u(x)|}{d(x, o)^\kappa} = 0,$$

the estimate (3.23) holds for u . Letting $R \rightarrow \infty$ in (3.23), we obtain $M(r) - m(r) = 0$ for all r and, consequently, u must be constant. \square

4. EXISTENCE RESULTS ON ROTATIONALLY SYMMETRIC MANIFOLDS

In this section we assume that M is a rotationally symmetric Cartan-Hadamard manifold with the Riemannian metric given by

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + f(r)^2 d\vartheta^2$$

where $r(x) = d(o, x)$ is the distance to a fixed point $o \in M$ and $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is a smooth function with $f'' \geq 0$. Then the (radial) sectional curvature of M is given by $K(r) = -f''(r)/f(r)$.

On such manifold the Laplace operator can be written as

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + (n-1) \frac{f' \circ r}{f \circ r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{(f \circ r)^2} \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}, \quad (4.1)$$

where $\Delta^{\mathbb{S}}$ is the Laplacian on the unit sphere $\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \subset T_o M$. For the gradient of a function φ we have

$$\nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{f(r)^2} \nabla^{\mathbb{S}} \varphi \quad (4.2)$$

and

$$|\nabla \varphi|^2 = \varphi_r^2 + f^{-2} |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}} \varphi|^2.$$

Here $\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}$ is the gradient on \mathbb{S}^{n-1} , $|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}} \varphi|$ denotes the norm of $\nabla^{\mathbb{S}} \varphi$ with respect to the Euclidean metric on \mathbb{S}^{n-1} , and $\varphi_r = \partial \varphi / \partial r$. More precisely, in geodesic polar coordinates (r, ϑ) ,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \varphi(r, \vartheta) &= \frac{\partial^2 \varphi(r, \vartheta)}{\partial r^2} + (n-1) \frac{f'(r)}{f(r)} \frac{\partial \varphi(r, \vartheta)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{f(r)^2} \Delta^{\mathbb{S}} \tilde{\varphi}(\vartheta), \\ \nabla \varphi(r, \vartheta) &= \frac{\partial \varphi(r, \vartheta)}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{f(r)^2} \nabla^{\mathbb{S}} \tilde{\varphi}(\vartheta) \in \mathbb{R} \oplus T_{\vartheta} \mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{\varphi}: \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\tilde{\varphi}(\vartheta) = \varphi(r, \vartheta)$ for each fixed $r > 0$.

Existence of non-constant bounded harmonic functions on rotationally symmetric manifolds was considered in [27], where March proved, with probabilistic arguments, that such functions exist if and only if

$$J(f) := \int_1^\infty \left(f^{n-3}(r) \int_r^\infty f^{1-n}(\rho) d\rho \right) dr < \infty.$$

In terms of radial sectional curvature we have (for the proof see [27])

$$J(f) < \infty \quad \text{if } K(r) \leq -\frac{c}{r^2 \log r} \text{ for } c > c_n \text{ and large } r,$$

and

$$J(f) = \infty \quad \text{if } K(r) \geq -\frac{c}{r^2 \log r} \text{ for } c < c_n \text{ and large } r,$$

where $K(r) = -f''(r)/f(r)$ and $c_2 = 1$, $c_n = 1/2$ for $n \geq 3$. Another proof for the existence was given in [31] and our approach in this section is similar to that one.

4.1. Minimal graph equation. First we consider the minimal graph equation and prove the following existence result.

Theorem 4.1. *Assume that*

$$\int_1^\infty \left(f(s)^{n-3} \int_s^\infty f(t)^{1-n} dt \right) ds < \infty. \quad (4.3)$$

Then there exist non-constant bounded solutions of the minimal graph equation and, moreover, the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the minimal graph equation is uniquely solvable for any continuous boundary data on $\partial_\infty M$.

Proof. First, changing the order of integration, the condition (4.3) reads

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\int_1^t f(s)^{n-3} ds}{f(t)^{n-1}} dt < \infty. \quad (4.4)$$

Now we interpret $\partial_\infty M$ as \mathbb{S}^{n-1} and let $b: \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth non-constant function and define $B: M \setminus \{o\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$B(\exp(r\vartheta)) = B(r, \vartheta) = b(\vartheta), \quad \vartheta \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \subset T_o M.$$

Define also

$$\eta(r) = k \int_r^\infty f(t)^{-n+1} \int_1^t f(s)^{n-3} ds dt,$$

with $k > 0$ to be determined later, and note that by the assumption (4.4) $\eta(r) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$.

The idea in the proof is to use the functions η and B , and condition (4.4) to construct barrier functions for the minimal graph equation to show the existence of solutions that extends continuously to the asymptotic boundary $\partial_\infty M$ with prescribed asymptotic behaviour.

Begin by noticing that

$$\eta'(r) = -k f(r)^{-n+1} \int_1^r f(s)^{n-3} ds < 0,$$

$$\eta''(r) = k(n-1)f'(r)f(r)^{-n} \int_1^r f(s)^{n-3} ds - k f^{-2}(r),$$

and

$$\Delta \eta = -k f^{-2}$$

where $\eta(x) := \eta(r(x))$. The minimal graph equation for $\eta + B$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \frac{\nabla(\eta + B)}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla(\eta + B)|^2}} &= \frac{\Delta(\eta + B)}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla(\eta + B)|^2}} \\ &\quad + \left\langle \nabla(\eta + B), \nabla \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla(\eta + B)|^2}} \right) \right\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

and we want to estimate the terms on the right hand side. First note that

$$\Delta(\eta + B)(r, \vartheta) = -k f(r)^{-2} + f(r)^{-2} \Delta^{\mathbb{S}} b(\vartheta) \quad (4.6)$$

and

$$|\nabla(\eta + B)(r, \vartheta)|^2 = \eta_r(r)^2 + f(r)^{-2} |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}} b(\vartheta)|^2.$$

Hence the second term on the right hand side of (4.5) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \nabla(\eta + B), \nabla \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla(\eta + B)|^2}} \right) \right\rangle &= (1 + \eta_r^2 + f^{-2} |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}} b|^2)^{-3/2} \\ &\quad \cdot \left(-\eta_r^2 \eta_{rr} + \eta_r f_r |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}} b|^2 f^{-3} - f^{-4} \langle \nabla^{\mathbb{S}} b, \nabla^{\mathbb{S}} (|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}} b|^2) \rangle_{\mathbb{S}} / 2 \right) \\ &= (1 + \eta_r^2 + f^{-2} |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}} b|^2)^{-3/2} \left(-\eta_r^2 \eta_{rr} + \eta_r f_r |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}} b|^2 f^{-3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - f^{-4} \operatorname{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}} b(\nabla^{\mathbb{S}} b, \nabla^{\mathbb{S}} b) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}}$ is the Hessian on \mathbb{S}^{n-1} . Using (4.5) and (4.6) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{div} \frac{\nabla(\eta + B)}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla(\eta + B)|^2}} &= (1 + \eta_r^2 + f^{-2}|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2)^{-3/2} \left(-\frac{k}{f^2} + \frac{\Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b}{f^2} - \frac{k\eta_r^2}{f^2} \right. \\
&\quad + \frac{\eta_r^2 \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b}{f^2} - \frac{k|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2}{f^4} + \frac{|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2 \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b}{f^4} - \eta_r^2 \eta_{rr} + \frac{\eta_r f_r |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2}{f^3} \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{\text{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}}b(\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b, \nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b)}{f^4} \right) \\
&= (1 + \eta_r^2 + f^{-2}|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2)^{-3/2} \left(f^{-2}(-k + \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b - k\eta_r^2 + \eta_r^2 \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b) \right. \\
&\quad + f^{-4}(-k|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2 + |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2 \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b - \text{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}}b(\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b, \nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b)) \\
&\quad \left. - \eta_r^2 \left(k(n-1) \frac{f_r}{f^n} \int_1^r f(s)^{n-3} ds - kf^{-2} \right) + \eta_r f_r |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2 f^{-3} \right) \\
&= (1 + \eta_r^2 + f^{-2}|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2)^{-3/2} \left(f^{-2}(-k + \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b + \eta_r^2 \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b) \right. \\
&\quad + f^{-4}(-k|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2 + |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2 \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b - \text{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}}b(\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b, \nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b)) \\
&\quad \left. - \eta_r^2 \left(k(n-1) \frac{f_r}{f^n} \int_1^r f(s)^{n-3} ds \right) + \eta_r f_r |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2 f^{-3} \right) \\
&\leq (1 + \eta_r^2 + f^{-2}|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2)^{-3/2} \left(f^{-2}(-k + \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b + \eta_r^2 \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b) \right. \\
&\quad + f^{-4}|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2(-k + \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b + |\text{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}}b|) \\
&\quad \left. - \eta_r^2 \left(k(n-1) \frac{f_r}{f^n} \int_1^r f(s)^{n-3} ds \right) + \eta_r f_r |\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2 f^{-3} \right) \\
&\leq 0
\end{aligned} \tag{4.7}$$

when we choose r large enough and then $k \geq \|b\|_{C^2}$ large enough. Note that \mathbb{S}^{n-1} is compact so $\|b\|_{C^2}$ is bounded. Then the computation above shows that

$$\text{div} \frac{\nabla(\eta + B)}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla(\eta + B)|^2}} \leq 0$$

for r and k large enough. In particular, $\eta + B$ is a supersolution to the minimal graph equation in $M \setminus B(o, r_0)$ for some r_0 .

Choose k so that (4.7) holds and $\eta > 2 \max |B|$ on the geodesic sphere $\partial B(o, r_0)$. Then $a := \min_{\partial B(o, r_0)}(\eta + B) > \max B$. Since $\eta(r) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$, the function

$$w(x) := \begin{cases} \min\{(\eta + B)(x), a\} & \text{if } x \in M \setminus B(o, r_0); \\ a & \text{if } x \in B(o, r_0) \end{cases}$$

is continuous in \bar{M} and coincide with b on $\partial_{\infty} M$. Moreover, w is a global upper barrier for the asymptotic Dirichlet problem with the boundary values b on $\partial_{\infty} M$. By replacing η with $-\eta$ we obtain the global lower barrier v ,

$$v(x) := \begin{cases} \max\{(-\eta + B)(x), d\} & \text{if } x \in M \setminus B(o, r_0); \\ d & \text{if } x \in B(o, r_0), \end{cases}$$

where $d = \max_{\partial B(o, r_0)}(-\eta + B)$. Notice that $v \leq B \leq w$ by construction.

Next we solve the Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div} \frac{\nabla u_\ell}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u_\ell|^2}} = 0 & \text{in } B(o, \ell); \\ u_\ell|_{\partial B(o, \ell)} = b|_{\partial B(o, \ell)} \end{cases}$$

in geodesic balls $B(o, \ell)$, with $\ell \geq r_0$. The existence of barrier functions implies that

$$v \leq u_\ell \leq w$$

on $\partial B(o, \ell)$ for all $\ell \geq r_0$. Hence, by the maximum principle, (u_ℓ) is a bounded sequence and we may apply gradient estimates in compact subsets of M to find a subsequence, still denoted by (u_ℓ) , that converges uniformly on compact subsets in the C^2 -norm to an entire solution u . The PDE regularity theory implies that $u \in C^\infty(M)$. Moreover, $v \leq u \leq w$ and hence it follows that u extends continuously to the boundary $\partial_\infty M$ and has the boundary values b .

Suppose then that $\theta \in C(\partial_\infty M)$. Again we interpret $\partial_\infty M$ as $\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \subset T_o M$. Let b_i be a sequence of smooth functions converging uniformly to θ . For each i , let $u_i \in C(\bar{M})$ be a solution to (1.1) in M with $u_i|_{\partial_\infty M} = b_i$. Then the sequence (u_i) is uniformly bounded and consequently their gradients $|\nabla u_i|$ are uniformly bounded. By a diagonal argument we find a subsequence that converges locally uniformly with respect to C^2 -norm to an entire C^∞ -smooth solution u of (1.1) that is continuous in \bar{M} with $u|_{\partial_\infty M} = \theta$.

For the uniqueness, assume that u and \tilde{u} are solutions to the minimal graph equation, continuous up to the boundary, and $u = \tilde{u}$ on $\partial_\infty M$. Assume that there exists $y \in M$ with $u(y) > \tilde{u}(y)$. Now denote $\delta = (u(y) - \tilde{u}(y))/2$ and let $U \subset \{x \in M : u(x) > \tilde{u}(x) + \delta\}$ be the component containing the point y . Since u and \tilde{u} are continuous functions that coincide on the boundary $\partial_\infty M$, it follows that U is relatively compact open subset of M . Moreover, $u = \tilde{u} + \delta$ on ∂U , which implies $u = \tilde{u} + \delta$ in U . This is a contradiction since $y \in U$. \square

In terms of the curvature bounds, we obtain the following corollary; see [27, Theorem 2] or the proof of Corollary 4.4.

Corollary 4.2. *Let M be a rotationally symmetric n -dimensional Cartan-Hadamard manifold whose radial sectional curvatures outside a compact set satisfy the upper bounds*

$$K(P_x) \leq -\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)}, \quad \text{if } n = 2 \quad (4.8)$$

and

$$K(P_x) \leq -\frac{1/2 + \varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)}, \quad \text{if } n \geq 3. \quad (4.9)$$

Then the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the minimal graph equation (1.1) is solvable with any continuous boundary data on $\partial_\infty M$. In particular, there are non-constant bounded entire solutions of (1.1) in M .

Indeed, the radial curvature assumptions (4.8) and (4.9) imply the integral condition (4.3).

4.2. p -Laplacian. Similar approach works also for the p -Laplacian and we prove the following existence result for $p \in (2, n)$. The case $p = 2$ equals to the case of usual harmonic functions, which is already known, and the case $p \geq n$ is discussed in Section 5. The case $1 < p < 2$ remains open.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $p \in (2, n)$ and assume that*

$$\int_1^\infty \left(f(s)^\beta \int_s^\infty f(t)^\alpha dt \right) ds < \infty, \quad (4.10)$$

$\alpha = -(n-1)/(p-1)$ and $\beta = (n-2p+1)/(p-1)$, i.e. $\alpha + \beta = -2$. Then the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the p -Laplacian is uniquely solvable for any continuous boundary data on $\partial_\infty M$, in particular, there exist entire non-constant bounded p -harmonic functions.

Proof. Again we interpret $\partial_\infty M$ as \mathbb{S}^{n-1} . Let $b: \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth non-constant function such that $|\text{Hess}^\mathbb{S} b| < \varepsilon$, where $\varepsilon > 0$ will be specified later. Define $B: M \setminus \{o\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $B(\exp(r\vartheta)) = B(r, \vartheta) = b(\vartheta)$, $\vartheta \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \subset T_o M$. Similarly as in the proof of Theorem 4.1 we define a function

$$\eta(r) = \int_r^\infty f^\alpha(t) \int_1^t f^\beta(s) ds dt,$$

where α and β are constants to be determined later. We show that the function $\eta + B$, $\eta(x) := \eta(r(x))$, is a supersolution for the p -Laplace equation, i.e.

$$\Delta_p(\eta + B) := \text{div}(|\nabla(\eta + B)|^{p-2} \nabla(\eta + B)) \leq 0.$$

Since $\eta_r < 0$ and $B_r = 0$, we have $|\nabla(\eta + B)| > 0$ in $M \setminus \{o\}$. First we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_p(\eta + B) &= \text{div}(|\nabla(\eta + B)|^{p-2} \nabla(\eta + B)) \\ &= |\nabla(\eta + B)|^{p-2} \Delta(\eta + B) \\ &\quad + \frac{p-2}{2} |\nabla(\eta + B)|^{p-4} \langle \nabla(\eta + B), \nabla(|\nabla(\eta + B)|^2) \rangle \\ &= |\nabla(\eta + B)|^{p-4} \left[\left(\eta_r^2 + \frac{|\nabla^\mathbb{S} b|^2}{f^2} \right) \left(\eta_{rr} + (n-1) \frac{f_r \eta_r}{f} + \frac{\Delta^\mathbb{S} b}{f^2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (p-2) \left(\eta_r^2 \eta_{rr} - \frac{\eta_r f_r |\nabla^\mathbb{S} b|^2}{f^3} + \frac{\text{Hess}^\mathbb{S} b(\nabla^\mathbb{S} b, \nabla^\mathbb{S} b)}{f^4} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Since we are interested in the sign of $\Delta_p(\eta + B)$, we may just consider the term inside the brackets. Again, by straightforward computation, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta_p(\eta + B)}{|\nabla(\eta + B)|^{p-4}} &= \left(\eta_r^2 + \frac{|\nabla^\mathbb{S} b|^2}{f^2} \right) \left(\eta_{rr} + (n-1) \frac{f_r \eta_r}{f} + \frac{\Delta^\mathbb{S} b}{f^2} \right) \\ &\quad + (p-2) \left(\eta_r^2 \eta_{rr} - \frac{\eta_r f_r |\nabla^\mathbb{S} b|^2}{f^3} + \frac{\text{Hess}^\mathbb{S} b(\nabla^\mathbb{S} b, \nabla^\mathbb{S} b)}{f^4} \right) \\ &= \eta_r^2 \left((p-1) \eta_{rr} + (n-1) \frac{f_r \eta_r}{f} + \frac{\Delta^\mathbb{S} b}{f^2} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{|\nabla^\mathbb{S} b|^2}{f^2} \left(\eta_{rr} + (n-p+1) \frac{f_r \eta_r}{f} + \frac{\Delta^\mathbb{S} b}{f^2} \right) + (p-2) f^{-4} \text{Hess}^\mathbb{S} b(\nabla^\mathbb{S} b, \nabla^\mathbb{S} b) \\ &= \eta_r^2 \left(-((p-1)\alpha + n-1) f^{\alpha-1} f_r \int_1^r f^\beta(s) ds - (p-1) f^{\alpha+\beta} + \frac{\Delta^\mathbb{S} b}{f^2} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{|\nabla^\mathbb{S} b|^2}{f^2} \left((\alpha + n - p + 1) \frac{f_r \eta_r}{f} - f^{\alpha+\beta} + \frac{\Delta^\mathbb{S} b}{f^2} \right) \\ &\quad + (p-2) f^{-4} \text{Hess}^\mathbb{S} b(\nabla^\mathbb{S} b, \nabla^\mathbb{S} b). \end{aligned}$$

Then choosing $\alpha = -(n-1)/(p-1)$ and $\beta = (n-2p+1)/(p-1)$, i.e. such that $\alpha + \beta = -2$, and recalling that $p \in (2, n)$ and $\eta_r < 0$ we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta_p(\eta + B)}{|\nabla(\eta + B)|^{p-4}} &= \frac{\eta_r^2}{f^2}(\Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b - p + 1) + \frac{|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2}{f^4} \left(\frac{(n-p)(p-2)ff_r\eta_r}{p-1} - 1 + \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b \right) \\ &\quad + (p-2)f^{-4} \text{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}}b(\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b, \nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b) \\ &\leq \frac{\eta_r^2}{f^2}(-p+1 + \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b) \\ &\quad + \frac{|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2}{f^4} \left(\frac{(n-p)(p-2)ff_r\eta_r}{p-1} - 1 + \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b + (p-2)|\text{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}}b| \right) \\ &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

when $|\text{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}}b| < \varepsilon$, with $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, e.g. $\varepsilon < \min(\frac{p-1}{n-1}, \frac{1}{n+p-3})$. Hence $\eta + B$ is a p -supersolution in $M \setminus \{o\}$. Similarly, we obtain an estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta_p(-\eta + B)}{|\nabla(-\eta + B)|^{p-4}} &= \frac{\eta_r^2}{f^2}(p-1 + \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b) + \frac{|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2}{f^4} \left(\frac{-(n-p)(p-2)ff_r\eta_r}{p-1} + 1 + \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b \right) \\ &\quad + (p-2)f^{-4} \text{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}}b(\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b, \nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b) \\ &\geq \frac{\eta_r^2}{f^2}(p-1 + \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b) \\ &\quad + \frac{|\nabla^{\mathbb{S}}b|^2}{f^4} \left(\frac{-(n-p)(p-2)ff_r\eta_r}{p-1} + 1 + \Delta^{\mathbb{S}}b - (p-2)|\text{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}}b| \right) \\ &\geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

and therefore $-\eta + B$ is a p -subsolution in $M \setminus \{o\}$. Notice that $k(\eta + B)$ is a p -supersolution in $M \setminus \{o\}$ for all $k \geq 0$ and similarly $k(-\eta + B)$ is a p -subsolution in $M \setminus \{o\}$. Hence the assumption $|\text{Hess}^{\mathbb{S}}b| < \varepsilon$ is not a restriction. The asymptotic Dirichlet problem with any continuous boundary data $\varphi \in C(\partial_{\infty}M)$ can then be uniquely solved either by Perron's method with a suitable choice of the function b or approximating the given $\varphi \in C(\partial_{\infty}M)$ by functions $b_i \in C^{\infty}$. For reader's convenience we sketch the latter argument. Indeed, for each $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ we first solve the Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{cases} \text{div}(|\nabla u_{\ell}|^{p-2}\nabla u_{\ell}) = 0 & \text{in } B(o, \ell); \\ u_{\ell}|_{\partial B(o, \ell)} = B|_{\partial B(o, \ell)} \end{cases}$$

in geodesic balls $B(o, \ell)$. Then $-\eta + B \leq u_{\ell} \leq \eta + B$ and there exists a subsequence of (u_{ℓ}) converging uniformly on compact sets to an entire p -harmonic function u . Moreover, u extends continuously to $\partial_{\infty}M$ and has the boundary values b . Finally, given $\varphi \in C(\partial_{\infty}M)$ we again interpret $\partial_{\infty}M$ as $\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \subset T_oM$ and choose a sequence $b_i \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{S}^{n-1})$ converging uniformly to φ . For each i , let $u_i \in C(\bar{M})$ be a solution to (1.2) in M with $u_i|_{\partial_{\infty}M} = b_i$. Then the sequence (u_i) has a subsequence that converges locally uniformly to an entire p -harmonic function u that is continuous in \bar{M} with $u|_{\partial_{\infty}M} = \varphi$. Hence u solves the asymptotic Dirichlet problem with boundary data $\varphi \in C(\partial_{\infty}M)$. The uniqueness of the solution follows exactly as in the case of the minimal graph equation. See [32] and [21] for further details. \square

In terms of curvature bounds, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 4.4. *Let M be a rotationally symmetric n -dimensional Cartan-Hadamard manifold, with $n \geq 3$, whose radial sectional curvatures outside a compact set satisfy*

$$K(P_x) \leq -\frac{1/2 + \varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)}. \quad (4.11)$$

Then the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the p -Laplacian, with $p \in (2, n)$, is uniquely solvable for any continuous boundary data on $\partial_\infty M$. In particular, there exist non-constant bounded p -harmonic functions on M .

Proof. It is enough to show that the curvature assumption (4.11) implies finiteness of the integral

$$\int_1^\infty \left(f(s)^\beta \int_s^\infty f(t)^\alpha dt \right) ds < \infty,$$

where $\alpha = -(n-1)/(p-1)$ and $\beta = (n-2p+1)/(p-1)$, i.e. $\alpha + \beta = -2$. Although this seems more complicated than the situation with (4.3), it is essentially the same because α and β are chosen so that $\alpha + \beta = -2$ which is same as the sum of the exponents in (4.3). For the sake of convenience, we give some details.

As in [27], define $\phi(r) = r(\log r)^c$, $c > 0$. Choose $a > 1$ such that $\phi'(a) > 0$, $\phi''(a) > 0$ and let $g(r) = (\phi(r+a) - \phi(a))/\phi'(a)$. Then $g(0) = 0$, $g'(0) = 1$, and $-g''(r)/g(r) \leq 0$ behaves asymptotically as

$$-\frac{g''}{g}(r) \approx -\frac{\phi''}{\phi}(r) = -\frac{c}{r^2 \log r} \left(1 + \frac{c-1}{\log r} \right)$$

as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Applying [27, Lemma 5], we see that (4.10) is equivalent to the finiteness of the similar integral condition for g . Moreover, $g(r)$ behaves asymptotically as $\phi(r)$, so it is enough to show

$$\int_2^\infty \left(\phi(s)^\beta \int_s^\infty \phi(t)^\alpha dt \right) ds < \infty. \quad (4.12)$$

But $\int_s^\infty \phi(t)^\alpha dt$ behaves asymptotically as

$$\frac{s^{\alpha+1}(\log s)^{c\alpha}}{-\alpha-1},$$

and therefore

$$\phi(s)^\beta \int_s^\infty \phi(t)^\alpha dt \approx \frac{p-1}{n-p} \frac{1}{s(\log s)^{2c}}$$

as $s \rightarrow \infty$. Hence (4.12) holds if and only if $c > 1/2$. \square

5. p -PARABOLICITY WHEN $p \geq n$

In this section we show that the upper bound $p < n$ in Theorem 4.3 cannot be improved. Namely there exist manifolds that satisfy the curvature assumption (4.10) and are p -parabolic when $p \geq n$. Recall that a Riemannian manifold N is called p -parabolic, $1 < p < \infty$, if

$$\text{cap}_p(K, N) = 0$$

for every compact set $K \subset N$. Here the p -capacity of the pair (K, N) is defined as

$$\text{cap}_p(K, N) = \inf_u \int_N |\nabla u|^p d\mu_0,$$

where the infimum is taken over all $u \in C_0^\infty(N)$, with $u|_K \geq 1$. In [20, Proposition 1.7] it was shown that a complete Riemannian manifold is p -parabolic if

$$\int_1^\infty \left(\frac{t}{V(t)} \right)^{1/(p-1)} dt = \infty,$$

where $V(t) = \mu_0(B(o, t))$ and $o \in N$ is a fixed point. We apply this to get the following result.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $\alpha > 0$ be a constant and assume that M is a complete n -dimensional Riemannian manifold whose radial sectional curvatures satisfy*

$$K_M(P_x) \geq -\frac{\alpha}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)} \quad (5.1)$$

for every x outside some compact set and every 2-dimensional subspace $P_x \subset T_x M$ containing $\nabla r(x)$. Then M is p -parabolic

- (a) *if $p = n$ and $0 < \alpha \leq 1$; or*
- (b) *$p > n$ and $\alpha > 0$.*

Proof. Let $R > 1$ be so large that the curvature assumption (5.1) holds in $M \setminus B(o, R)$ and denote

$$B = \inf \{K_M(P_x) : x \in \bar{B}(o, R-1)\} > -\infty.$$

Let $k : [o, \infty) \rightarrow (-\infty, 0]$ be a smooth function that is constant in some neighborhood of 0, $k(t) \leq B$ for $t \in [0, R-1]$, $k(t) \leq -\alpha/(t^2 \log t)$ for $t \in [R-1, R]$ and $k(t) = -\alpha/(t^2 \log t)$ for all $t \geq R$. Then the sectional curvatures of M are bounded from below by $k \circ r$. Applying the Bishop-Gromov volume comparison theorem we obtain

$$V(r) = \mu_0(B(o, r)) \leq C r^n (\log r)^{\alpha(n-1)}$$

for some constant C and for $r \geq R$ large enough.

Consider first the case $p = n$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_R^\infty \left(\frac{t}{V(t)} \right)^{1/(n-1)} dt &\geq c \int_R^\infty \left(\frac{t}{t^n (\log t)^{\alpha(n-1)}} \right)^{1/(n-1)} dt \\ &= c \int_R^\infty \frac{1}{t (\log t)^\alpha} dt = \infty \end{aligned}$$

if $0 < \alpha \leq 1$. This proves the first case. On the other hand, if $p > n$, we have $t^{n-1} (\log t)^{\alpha(n-1)} \leq t^{n-1} (\log t)^{\alpha(p-1)}$ and

$$\frac{t^{(n-1)/(p-1)} (\log t)^\alpha}{t} \rightarrow 0$$

for any $\alpha > 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$, and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \int_R^\infty \left(\frac{t}{V(t)} \right)^{1/(p-1)} dt &\geq c \int_R^\infty \left(\frac{1}{t^{n-1} (\log t)^{\alpha(p-1)}} \right)^{1/(p-1)} dt \\ &= c \int_R^\infty \frac{1}{t^{(n-1)/(p-1)} (\log t)^\alpha} dt = \infty \end{aligned}$$

for any $\alpha > 0$. This proves the second case. \square

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